

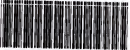







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October 17, 1942

Dear Friend:

I appeal to you for help in this moment of desperation and loneliness for some man whose only hope is you.

He is one of those who first fought Hitler. Now, hunted and alone, he waits for rescue or death. His course is run; he can do nothing further to fashion his fate. He can only await with dignity the outcome of this grim contest between those who would destroy him and his friends who would save him.

We have done much to save an entire generation of European culture and democratic leadership from extinction. But we have not done enough. A gift of \$350 will bring to safety one man whose life today hangs in this precarious balance. Any contribution you make will help. Will you do what you can now, while this man who risked everything in the fight against Nazism is yet ours to rescue or to lose?

I hope you will help before it is too late.

Sincerely yours,

nk Thompson

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Unconquerable Yugoslavia, bordering on the Adriatic directly opposite the Italian mainland, stands out as a major factor in the victory strategy of the Allied forces.

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#3

TWO YEARS

Against

The

GESTAPO

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History in the Making

**What the United Nations
Relief Agreement
Means to YOU**

TWENTY QUESTIONS

Analysis and Explanations By

William Allen Neilson

Reginald Paul King

**FOOD FOR FREEDOM, INC.
1707 H Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.**

*United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration
U.N. R.R.A.



X-D808

#5

Bulletin

News from the
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE and RELIEF COMMITTEE

October, 1945

Vol. 1, No. 3

GERMAN PROJECT TO GET GREEN LIGHT

Within a month, the first IRRC team of workers will enter the American zone of occupation in Germany to begin work on relief projects in the displaced persons camps and assembly centers. These projects, which will supplement the relief work now carried on by UNRRA, are designed to help mitigate the conditions described by Earl Harrison in his indignant report to President Truman on displaced persons in Germany. The program has been officially approved by UNRRA, and permission to carry it out has been granted by Robert Murphy, political advisor to the American military government in Frankfurt.

Most important of the projects to be undertaken by the Committee is that of providing aid for migration and resettlement. Such aid will consist, in part, of furnishing transportation costs to political refugees where such costs cannot be borne by an accredited government agency. The Committee will also provide the technical advice needed in such cases, and will follow through on the necessary procedures for acquiring visas, affidavits, and other official papers.

This phase of the IRRC's work will be of particular value in cases of so-called "dissident nationals," persons

who, for political or other reasons, prefer not to return to their countries of origin. Without the assistance of such private relief agencies as the IRRC, it is doubtful whether any of these persons could reestablish themselves in normal ways of life in the countries to which they desire to emigrate.

In addition to migration and resettlement work, the IRRC will make supplementary allowances to some of the political refugees in displaced persons camps. These allowances will be used to supplement the subsistence diet supplied to all inmates of the camps. Too frequently this diet is totally inadequate for people whose physical stamina had been impaired by starvation and cruel usage while they were concentration camp victims or forced laborers.

Another project within the overall program will deal with aid to adolescents, who have spent their formative years in camps and are now emerging into freedom without any preparation for the responsibilities of adult life. These youths need counsel and guidance during the readjustment period.

Finally, convalescent and rest homes will be set up for the most urgent cases discovered among the victims of Nazism in the camps.

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#6

WHAT CLOTHES

WILL YOU

GIVE

THAT

THEY

MAY

LIVE



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SPANISH REPUBLICANS NEED WARM CLOTHING NOW!

JEWISH AFFAIRS

NUMBER 7

MAY 1, 1946

VOLUME 1

10c

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WHERE SHALL THEY GO?



BY ZORACH WARHAFTIG

X-D 808

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JEWISH AFFAIRS

NUMBER 6

NOVEMBER 15, 1948

VOLUME II



THE STORY OF THE JEWISH "DP"

BY GERHARD JACOBY

15 c

JEWISH AFFAIRS

VOLUME I

FEBRUARY I, 1946

NUMBER I

BALANCE SHEET OF EXTERMINATION

by Jacob Lestchinsky



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JEWISH AFFAIRS

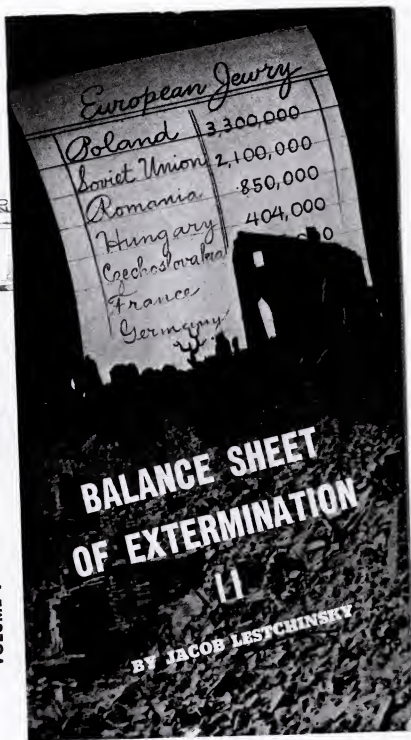
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NOVEMBER 15, 1946

VOLUME I



X-D 808.Zg #11

Report 19



BY J. BEDNAREK • BRITISH ZONE GERMANY



KEY-HOLE BRIEF LOOK
INTO THE



DP SERVICES IN
GERMANY

3 1/2 YEARS - 42 MONTHS

OCT. 1945 - MARCH 1949

SUPPLIES \$ 450,000

MEMBERS 32,000

ACTIVE MEMBERS 9,400

YMCA/YWCA DP ASSOC. 428

TRAINING 28,000

SUMMER CAMPS 30,000

CINEMA (ATTEND.) 3,500,000

RESETTLEMENT AID SERV. 900,000

BY ROYAL L. THOMAS
NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF
WORLD'S YMCA/YWCA
D.P. OPERATIONS

X-D 808

.Z9

#13

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MEMORANDUM No. I

by

THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

to the

CONFERENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Under the joint sponsorship of the
United Nations and the
International Labour Office.

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MEMORANDUM No. II

by

THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

to the

CONFERENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Under the joint sponsorship of the
United Nations and the
International Labour Office.

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BRIEF CONCISE THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF WORLD'S YMCA
SERVICES TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY
AUGUST 1945 - JUNE 1948

NEARLY THREE YEARS

BY ROYAL L. THOMAS
DIRECTOR FOR GERMANY
D.P. OPERATIONS

AGREEMENT

It was mid-summer, about August 1st, 1945 that the World's YMCA, as the first Voluntary Agency to serve Displaced Persons, set up an approved agreement signed by SHAEF and UNRRA.

WITH THE YWCA

By agreement of our Headquarters staff in Geneva the service to Displaced Persons in Germany were to be carried on under the joint name of the World's YMCA/YWCA.

THE BEGINNING

Following the capitulation of German armed forces there remained after the exodus of Allied Prisoners of War, forced laborers of Russia, France, Italy and many small countries of Europe. Over a million Displaced Persons remained in Germany living in bombed cities, wooden barracks and temporary shelters and there became the first so-called DP camps.

There were eight main nationalities: people from the three Baltic states: Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Ukrainians, Jews and stateless Russians.

Their new experience, freedom, the first they had in many years developed many interesting characteristics: strong nationalistic tendencies and lack of cooperation between national groups. This was understandable but handicapped our work in the beginning until such time as we were able to bring them together in training courses and group meetings, summer schools and summer camps for youth. It was at the beginning of the second year that we noted a get-togetherness and a better understanding and interest in each other.

SUPPLIES

A great quantity of supplies earmarked for Prisoners of War Work was allocated to Displaced Persons work and included recreational, educational, spiritual and cultural supplies. The total evaluation of supplies distributed up-to-date is over one million. This was the first major task for our staff - distribution of supplies, acquaintance with receiving committees and teaching the Displaced Persons how to use the equipment, especially recreation equipment.

PERSONNEL

Personnel came in the beginning from outside Germany, including Americans, Swedish, Swiss and British workers, and we also had in the early days a few experienced Polish workers.

#16
Three Entries from the Diary of Arnold E. Jenny, American YMCA Secretary Serving Displaced Persons in Germany

Faces

There is so much tragedy in the life of displaced persons and there is the constantly depressing influence of the ruined German cities through which we must travel almost daily, with the resulting heavy drain upon one's physical and spiritual resources, that one frequently finds himself tired of body and low in spirit. But there are many compensations on the brighter side, without which it would be difficult to carry on.

It's mostly faces. Young faces and old, light and dark, men's faces and women's and most of all children's; faces of many nationalities whose owners profess many varieties of religion. Faces blank, dull, careworn, troubled; or bright, eager, earnest, questing - all suddenly become joyously expectant upon our arrival in their midst and visibly transformed into visions of new hope and courage beautiful and thrilling to behold; or, at least faces that for a brief while reflect forgotten care or fear or the strain of living under such abnormal and difficult conditions common to all "IPs", as we plan or carry on together some activity - sports, music, theater, movies, discussions, or perhaps just a good "bull session".

It is no particular virtue of any one of us that works this miracle. It is the common experience of all YMCA workers among IPs. It is the "YMCA" (Imka most of them pronounce it) and all that it stands for and has come to mean to the hundreds of thousands of these distressed peoples that does it: the vast good will, compassion, genuine interest in them as persons, true brotherhood and love of fellow-man motivating this world-encircling society and so many of its supporters outside the ranks of the organized movement. One aspect of its work that sometimes may be overlooked at home is the fact that the YMCA serves all alike, without distinction as to race, nationality or religion. It serves camps composed entirely of Jewish IPs, or again largely or wholly Catholic (Poles, for instance), or Protestant (like the Estonians or Latvians).

Not long ago I visited a DP camp for Yugoslavs, all ex-p.o.w., near Stuttgart. These men were on the verge of mutiny, muttering ominously in groups all over the camp. A large crowd surrounded my car the instant it came to a stop. I feared identification in their minds with the military (against whom they had had some justifiable complaints) and threats to my person. But my fears were ill-founded. As ex-p.o.w. with long and much appreciated service from YMCA War Prisoners' Aid in other camps, they quickly had recognized the YMCA sign on my car and so had come to welcome me as a friend! And how much they needed a friend just then, if only to lend a sympathetic ear to their troubles about many of which he, too, was helpless to do anything, but about some of which he COULD do something as they well knew: loneliness, inactivity, boredom, and perhaps worst of all, the feeling of being forgotten men. Well, many of their troubles remain, but some of the worst of them have been greatly relieved if not entirely ended.

When I visited that camp again the other day it was a different sort of crowd that surrounded me. Oh yes, they were the same men, but men with different faces! No longer sullen and mutinous, but with eager, happy faces they came at me with a barrage of questions and comment. "Will you see our football (soccer) game today? We are playing the best team in the town and we will win! Already we have played teams from other DP camps and teams of Germans, even of American soldiers, and we have won every game so far! But we need more shirts and shorts and SHOES, real football shoes - our improvised ones already are wearing out." (I was able to supply real football shoes for their first team). "Do we have movies tonight? Yes? What is the picture?" "That radio you gave us is wonderful: good music and our one contact with the outside world - and with our homeland, in our own language!" "You must see the fine pictures some of

Letter of Transmittal

I. Organization and functioning of the New York State Commission on Displaced Persons

- A. The Displaced Persons Act of 1948.
- B. Appointment of the State Commission.
- C. Outline of functions.
- D. Organization of community groups.
- E. Co-operation with voluntary agencies.
- F. Investigation of available job opportunities.
- G. Problems arising in connection with resettlement.
 - 1. Citizenship requirement for government jobs.
 - 2. Anti-discrimination legislation.
 - 3. Prevailing wages.
 - 4. Agricultural employment.
 - 5. Public charge.
 - 6. Assurances.

- H. Investigation of the functioning of the Canadian System.
- I. Information and public relations.

II. Relationship of resettlement policy to changing economic conditions.

- A. Extent of additions to labor force.
- B. Employment problems of resettled persons.

III. The pattern of resettlement of Displaced Persons in New York State.

- A. Marital status
- B. Sex
- C. Age
- D. Nationality
- E. Occupation

IV. Recommendations

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MEMORANDUM to the United Nations' Special
Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons.

The discussions which took place during the first part of the first session of the United Nations' General Assembly have shown the complexity of the question of refugees and displaced persons and the variety of approaches to the problems. As certain basic principles have been laid down for the guidance of the Special Committee, we have the honor to submit to the Committee the following observations and proposals.

I. The problems of the Jews, of whom a greater proportion than of any other people belongs to the category of refugees, displaced and uprooted persons, is international in scope and character; the overwhelming majority of the remnants of the Jewish population on the European continent has been uprooted since the beginning of Nazi and Fascist aggression against the Jewish people.

II. Most of these people have so far been unable to resettle, and among them the following main categories of uprooted Jews should be noted:

- (a) Persons who became stateless in consequence of territorial and other changes after the 1914-1918 war and did not acquire new citizenship since then.
- (b) Refugees on account of their race or religion who were obliged to leave their countries of origin between the two wars.
- (c) Persons rendered stateless by legal enactment on account of their race or religion.
- (d) Displaced Persons who, in consequence of the policy of deportation practised by the Germans and their satellites, were removed from their places of residence.
- (e) People who had returned from displacement to their former places of residence, but have been unable to resettle there on account of psychological and material conditions, and have, therefore, left in search of new places of settlement, since the cessation of hostilities.
- (f) Jewish War Orphans whose personal status is unsettled and whose rehabilitation, especially from the religious aspect, is particularly important.

III. All these people constitute a distinct group with problems which should be dealt with specifically for the following reasons:-

1. The uprooted Jews do not desire to be repatriated, not for political reasons connected with the existing forms of government in their countries of origin, but for a variety of different causes, such as the annihilation of their families and friends, the destruction of the social and economic basis of their existence, the continuing hostility of large sections of the local population which for many years have been under the influence of anti-Semitic propaganda.

2. They have clearly expressed their hope and desire to find a new and permanent home. The available evidence shows conclusively that the majority desires to settle in Palestine. Others seek to join their relatives in various parts of the world. These are the two ways of final settlement desired by the uprooted Jews, who cannot be repatriated.

Congress Weekly

A Review of Jewish Interests

p. 9
EDITORIAL

New Role of Landsmanshaften

Pity the Poor Killers

By Alfred Werner

Schools Fight Bigotry

By Paul Gould

Whither Surviving Jews?

A Letter from Palestine

By Solomon Itzhaki

May 25, 1945

Memo to: The Office Committee
From: Dr. Stein

August 29, 1945

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#10
The Memorandum submitted to the Third Session of the Council of UNRRA which you received some time in August was changed in some details before it was finally submitted.

Attached please find the final text of the Memorandum submitted jointly by the World Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Conference, and the Board of Deputies of British Jews to the Third Session of the Council of UNRRA, held in August, 1945, in London.

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AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS

August 1945.

Congress Weekly

A Review of Jewish Interests

pg. 7

Of This Our Generation

By Menahem Boraisha

UNRRA's Strange Role in Palestine

By Solomon Itzhaki

Progress of Yiddish Education

By Samuel Kreiter

From a Soldier's Letters on Jewish DP's

By Pfc. Nathan Hurvitz

MEMO

December 6, 1945

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TO: OFFICE COMMITTEE
FROM: DR. STEIN

Last month, at the suggestion of Dr. Kubowitzki, I approached UNRRA in connection with vocational relief and rehabilitation of Jewish displaced persons in Italy. I have just received the attached answer from Mr. A. A. Sorieri, informing us that the needs of the refugees are largely those relating to tools and unfinished or raw materials to be made into finished articles for the benefit of the displaced persons. They can use cloth of all kinds for the manufacture of clothing, as well as findings, including sewing needles, buttons, etc.

ks:rrs
att.

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A Review of Jewish Interests

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Postwar Hitlerism

By Ferdinand Peroutka

Why Indeed Jewish Day Schools?

By Norman M. Goldberg

The Palestine Inquiry

Statements to the Anglo-American Committee by

Dr. Stephen S. Wise — Rabbi Irving Miller

January 25, 1946

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Jewish Relief Work in Sweden

By Albert Pearson

Britain's "Friends" in Palestine

By Mark M. Krug

A Place in the Sun

By David Schwartz

*Text of Statement by the American Jewish Congress
to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry*

January 11, 1946

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Voice of the Survivors

By Robert S. Marcus

The Yishuv Awaits Investigation

By Solomon Itzhaki

Niemoeller: A "Refined" Nazi

By Samuel Jettelbaum

*Statement by the World Jewish Congress to the
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Post-Hitler Jewish Thinking

By Menahem Boraisha

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A Hero With A Camera

By M. Gawronsky

Will the Germans Be Cured?

By Alfred Werner

Current Books . . . By Harry Salpeter

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*Editorials: Educational Discrimination Exposed
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Racism at the Grass Roots

By Max Lerner

French Jews Did Their Part

By Robert S. Marcus

Britain's Anti-Semitic Roster

By Walter Kirschenbaum

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Hebraic Mortar for America

By Irude Weiss-Rosmarin

Crisis in the Middle East

By Hyman Horowitz

The Arab Pro-Nazi Record

By J. B. Schechtman

Testing Ground for Amity

By Paul Gould

The Evidence at Nuremberg . . . By William F. Walsh

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The Other German Fairy Tale

By Reginald Parker

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Will Britain Learn a Lesson?

By Mark M. Krug

From a Chaplain's Notebook

By Robert S. Marcus

Footnotes to History . . . By Bernard G. Richards

Concerning Jews . . . Magazine Review

March 8, 1946

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MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED TO

The Fourth Session of

THE COUNCIL OF THE
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND
REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

BY THE

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE
BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS

March 15, 1946

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Moral vs. Material Forces

Emancipation and Assimilation

By Trude Weiss-Rosmarin

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Si Senor, I am a Jew

By Enrique Ucho

Teaching Hate in Public Schools

By Philip J. Schupler

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Pan-Islamism Revived?

By J. B. Schechtman

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Nuremberg Will Serve Justice

By Anatole Goldstein

For Those Who Came Back

By Harold U. Ribalow

From a Chaplain's Notebook

By Robert S. Marcus

Jewish Art News

By Max Osborn

March 22, 1946

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Cultural Hara-Kiri

By Harry Essrig

DEFENSE—NOT ATTACK

By Solomon Itzhaki

Prussian Anti-Semitism

By Bruno Frei

JEWS IN BELGIUM

By Robert S. Marcus

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The Palestine Report . . . Editorial

Why a State University

By J. X. Cohen

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Where the I. R. C. Failed

By Arich Jartakower

Portrait of Israel Davidson

By Jacob S. Minkin

A Chaplain's Notebook

By Robert S. Marcus

Footnotes to History
Current Books

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Congress Weekly

A Review of Jewish Interests

The Battle of Palestine . . . Editorial

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They Must Be Rescued

By H. Leivick and Israel Efros

A Victory for the People's Lobby

By Henry R. Silberman

The Case Against Britain

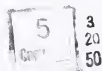
By Sydney Silverman

Concerning Jews Book Reviews

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MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED TO

The Fifth Session of

THE COUNCIL OF THE
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND
REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

BY THE

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE
BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS

August 5, 1946

Congress Weekly

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Peace Treaty Demands . . . Editorial

The American Jew of Tomorrow

By Menahem Boraisha

How Strong Are The Arabs?

By Joseph B. Schechtman

The Fight For Jewish Rights

By Bernard Postal

History of Cyprus . . . Books . . . Rumanian Treaty Text

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By Stephen S. Wise

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Defense of Community Centers

By Harry Elkin

Those Jews Who Survived

By Harold U. Ribalow

The UNRRA Crisis Review of the Year

September 20, 1946

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MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED TO
THE SECOND PART OF THE FIRST SESSION
OF THE
General Assembly of the United Nations

BY THE
WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE
BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS

November, 1946

UNITED LITHUANIAN RELIEF FUND OF AMERICA, INC.

PROGRAM FOR 1947

- * - * - * - * - * - *

Foreword

The United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc., was organized on March 25, 1944 in Chicago and incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. On April 15, 1944, it was registered with the President's War Relief Control Board and a few months later, certified by this Board for membership in the National War Fund. Since October 1, 1944, it has been a Member Agency of the National War Fund.

For the first fiscal year, the United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America was allowed \$356,000 by the National War Fund and for the period of October 1, 1945 up to December 31, 1946 it was allocated the sum of \$500,000. The organization has 119 Chapters and over 900 associate member organizations.

The purposes and objectives of the Fund are accepted as being the following: administration, direction and organization of war and post-war relief affairs and activities dedicated to the relief, welfare and rehabilitation of displaced, stranded and destitute persons of Lithuanian extraction scattered throughout Europe and to furnishing material aid and assistance for the relief of human suffering in Lithuania - on a strictly non-political and non-sectarian basis.

From the very first days of its activity, the United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America has made all efforts to reach and help the people in war-distressed Lithuania. With the Nazi tyranny over, it seemed at that time that this undertaking could be accomplished. However, this hope did not materialize because after the Nazi armies were driven out of Lithuania, the Lithuanian people still did not become masters of their fate and their native land. They were faced with new tragedies. Not only were many of their homes destroyed, but their food and livestock also was taken away by the retreating Nazis. These tyrants forcefully took with them thousands of Lithuanians for slave labor. Many Lithuanians, remembering the events of 1941, fled from Lithuania for safety to the West, hoping to meet the Allied armies.

As a result of unfriendly foreign occupations, many thousands of Lithuanians found themselves scattered all over Europe, - in Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, Poland, Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, Spain, Portugal and, in smaller numbers, elsewhere.

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Congress Weekly

A Review of Jewish Interests

The Failure of the Arab Boycott

By MARK M. KRUG

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Faith and Interfaith

By MENAHEM BORAISHA

Of Jews and Thomas Wolfe

By HAROLD U. RIBALOW

REPORT FROM GERMANY

FROM OUR READERS

America

VOL. LXXVIII, NO. 19
FEBRUARY 7, 1948

A CATHOLIC REVIEW OF THE WEEK



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Religious liberty: concern of all

N.C.W.C.
FEB 3 1948

Protestants and all other Americans should unite on it

JOHN COURTNEY MURRAY, S.J.

Catholic DP-resettlement program

Catholic practice based on Catholic principles

WALTER DUSHNYCK

Prior battlefields

We are looking for milestones, not tombstones

JOHN LaFARGE

The Word

WILLIAM A. DONAGHY, S.J.

Washington Front

WILFRID PARSONS, S.J.

Theatre

THEOPHILUS LEWIS

Underscorings

A. P. F.

"Send these, the homeless"

Harold C. Gardiner

108
Zg
#102

The open-hearted and compassionate verse that decorates the base of the Statue of Liberty is presumably representative of general American sentiment on the privilege (or is it a right?) of the oppressed of other lands to find a haven within these shores. Of late, however, men in high places, who are also representatives of the people and therefore of their sentiments, have for all practical purposes re-written the noble verse. We don't want your thousands, they say in effect, for America must be kept for Americans, the American workman must be protected, there are not enough houses to turn over to a horde of immigrants. We have the utmost sympathy for thousands upon thousands, they protest, who have no countries, no homes; we pray them a speedy settlement and a chance to be human beings again—but let the Argentine, New Zealand, Bolivia, Timbuctoo open their gates; America must be very, very careful.

This is perhaps in rather cruel summary the ground on which such leaders as Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska and Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia, both Republican Senators, recently succeeded in having written into the U. S. adherence to the International Refugee Organization (IRO) a proviso that there was to be no change entailed in the recent (since the 1920's) U. S. quota system in admitting immigrants. The Senators, apparently, do not stand alone. It may well be conceived that their stand is prudently estimated as finding large support among their constituencies; there are undoubtedly other large groups and interests in the country which applaud the "American" stand of the two Senators.

On the other side of the embattled field are such prominent figures as Earl G. Harrison, former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, who has come out in open support of the bill (HR 2910) introduced in the House by William C. Stratton, Republican, of Illinois, which would admit to the United States over a four-year period 400,000 displaced persons now in UNRRA camps in Germany, Austria and Italy. Proposals such as Representative Stratton's have been backed by all the major church groups in the United States, by the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, by various groups working for refugees, including the important Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, the NCWC War Relief Service, and many others.

There is a clear cleavage between the two camps on fundamental issues. The most basic issue is, thank God, admitted by all—namely the right of the more than a millions DP's in Europe alone to find haven somewhere, for this million-plus is admitted by now to be the "hard core" of unrepatriables, who simply cannot return to the countries of their origin for fear of persecution, religious or political. On a second fundamental issue there is theoretical unanimity, namely that the United States ought to do its share and even take the lead in opening its gates to refugees—even Senatorial leaders would pay lip-service to this ideal.

But when it comes to actual steps, the cleavage is high, wide and ugly. Why, say the obstructionists, inundate the United States with a vast tidal wave of foreigners who will a) for long years not become real Americans; who will b) either not get jobs here and so be a public charge or will get jobs and so deprive the American workman of his prior rights; who c) if they get jobs, will live frugally, save their money, return home to

Where lies the truth? Is there any way of finding out just what are the dangers entailed if, say, 400,000 refugees were admitted to the United States in four years? Can we estimate the real and material gains probable—apart from the idealistic gain that such a humane spirit might well vindicate American verbal enthusiasm for the Four Freedoms and give effective example for other potential receiver-nations to go and do likewise?

Well, it is not any longer a mere matter of prejudiced conjecture—with the prejudice on whatever side. There is now available an exhaustive and objective study which would serve (if only it would be studied!) to set at rest the fearful bugaboos all too facetly inherent in the thought (threat) of a sudden wave of immigrants.

The Report of the Committee for the Study of Recent Immigration from Europe has been issued in a 440-page book, *Refugees in America*, by Maurice R. Davie, of Yale University (Harper, \$4.50). The Committee's work and the book have been sponsored by refugee organizations representing all faiths and many non-religious groups. The survey on which the report-book is based covered 881 communities in forty-four States and the District of Columbia, and studied refugees from 1933 to 1943; 12,833 questionnaires were returned, analyzed—and the result ought to shock all of us out of a lot of preconceived fallacies about refugees in the United States. The shock is particularly salutary right now, because almost every fear that is being whipped up to block American reception of considerable numbers of present DP's finds either a certain or a very probable answer in the Report.

First, contrary to popular suspicion professionally played upon by "America-for-Americans" prejudice, there has not been a "wave of refugees" to the United States in the ten-year period. The maximum possible number of refugees admitted to this country from 1933-1943 was 318,235; if this number is scaled down to consider only all immigrants from Germany after 1933 as actual refugees, and immigrants from other Axis threatened or dominated countries as refugees at later dates, the refined number of refugees admitted to the United States will be 243,862. It is also popularly conceived that Jews have made up the vast majority of immigrants during that period. Actually, Jews have been a minority among immigrants—33.6 per cent—though they have, quite understandably, been a majority (67.6 per cent) among immigrants who have also been refugees.

Again, it has been widely thought, and not infrequently trumpeted by some of the less responsible elements of the American press, that a great many of the refugees came to the United States only to lap up American gravy, to better themselves financially. The report shows conclusively that refugee-immigrants, quite unlike earlier immigrants, have been overwhelmingly middle-class professional workers, business people and artisans who had no particular gains to look forward to, save the most ardently-desired gain of safety. No less than 67.5 per cent of those questioned said they came here to escape actually raging persecution (this was twice as frequently the case among the Jews as among the Christians, especially German and Austrian Jews); 21 per cent left to avoid anticipated persecution (this reason was more common among the Christians); 27 per cent of the Christian refugees, as compared to 1.5 per cent of the Jews, were political refugees, who left because of opposition to the government. Only 7 per cent came either to improve their economic status or to join their families or for temporary stay.

Moreover, they have not looked upon America as merely a temporary haven for which they would be somewhat grateful, but which they would promptly forget when their homelands regained some peace and stability.

NATIONAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

A Service of Information, Interpretation, and Leadership for Member Associations

National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States
347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

May, 1947

Vol. 21, No. 5

Business of the National Council

THE official national body of Y.M.C.A.'s of the United States, composed of representatives from local Y.M.C.A.'s elected at Area Council meetings and State conventions, will meet June 6 to 8. Since the last meeting occurred in March, 1946, postwar obligations have become clearer and in some cases more pressing.

The Council must determine action on many matters upon which decision can only be made by the democratically elected representatives of all of the Y.M.C.A.'s. It must also receive accounting from its interim administrative bodies on the work of the past year and approve their actions performed for and in the name of the Council.

The business of the forthcoming twenty-first meeting of the National Council is outlined below for the purpose of securing advance thought and discussion by Council members and local leaders, also in the Area Council meetings and State conventions scheduled to occur before the National Council meets.

1. Reports of Boards and Treasurer for 1946-47

Reports of the National Board and its major committees, the International Board, the International Committee,

and the Treasurer will account for their activities and the Council will be asked to approve the reports.

2. World Youth Fund Progress and Plans

The various committees responsible for the World Youth Fund will report fully to the Council on both achievements and problems still to be faced. Plans, discussion, and action, affecting the 1947-48 work on the Fund will require the careful attention of the Council members.

This will include:

1. A report on the status of the fund raising to date.

2. Full accounting of appropriations which have been made up to the present time.

3. A display of the purposes for which it is proposed to use the money.

4. Plans for 1947-48 campaigns.

5. Consideration of any questions or problems with reference to the Fund as introduced by Council members or raised in discussion of the foregoing.

3. Future Service to the Armed Forces

There will be a million and a half men in the Army, Navy, and Air Force according to present plans. There were 250,000 to 300,000 men in our country's uniform prior to World War II. About 75% of the Army and 80% of the Navy will be less than 25 years of

age. Many will have recently been in boys' groups and Hi-Y clubs of Y.M.C.A.'s. Military personnel will be widely dispersed—many in isolated spots such as Guam and Alaska. Large numbers will have access to existing Y.M.C.A.'s—city or Army and Navy—but

many will spend their off-duty time in cities and towns where no Y.M.C.A.'s or other constructive services are available.

The U.S.O. terminates at the end of 1947. The six agencies which compose the U.S.O. have explored fully the possibilities of maintaining a cooperative and jointly financed service following the U.S.O. Such a program appeared to be impractical.

This situation brings a heavy responsibility to the Y.M.C.A. These hundreds of thousands of young men and boys from cities and towns are our constituency. They will be living under circumstances which bring peculiar strains and problems. There is expectation among the public, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Forces that the Y.M.C.A. will fulfill the promise of its long service to military personnel by responding with all of its resources to this new situation.

Every City Y.M.C.A. in the United States is involved. Men will be traveling widely and wherever they find the Association sign they will consider them-

(Continued on page 4)

America

A CATHOLIC REVIEW OF THE WEEK



15 CENTS A COPY • 6 DOLLARS A YEAR

X-D 808

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MAY 18 1948

p. 156
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Catholic employers meet at Paris

A time to forget plenty and learn much

BENJAMIN L. MASSE

Anti-inflation program in France

Holding the bridge-heads of an economic Marne

ALAIN BARRERE

A lesson in Soviet economics

Heads you lose, tails the state wins

CYRIL ZEBOT

Peace and fear

Arms openly acknowledged; not disarmament secretly evaded

RAYMOND JOUVE

IN TWO SECTIONS: SECTION ONE

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NATIONAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

A Service of Information, Interpretation, and Leadership for Member Associations

DEC 30 1947

National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States
347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

January, 1948

Vol. 22, No. 1

U.S.O. Assigns Funds for 1948 Services

\$405,000 Y.M.C.A. CAMPAIGN NOW IN PROGRESS WILL PROVIDE FOR "Y" PROGRAM IN 1949 INSTEAD OF 1948

ALLOTMENT to the several member agencies of U.S.O. funds will make possible continuance of urgently needed services for an additional year beyond December 31, when U.S.O. operations ceased. Continuing clubs will be sponsored directly by the agencies.

How this affects the service of the Young Men's Christian Association with members of the armed forces and the nationwide Association effort to provide \$405,000 is made clear in a statement to officers of the Associations by J. C. Donnell, II, chairman of the National Board.

The matter should, of course, be reported promptly and clearly to community chests in cities where chests have been considering appropriations for support of the "Y" armed forces program.

U.S.O.'s Statement of Policy

U.S.O.'s policy statement, dated December 1, said:

"The immediate military need for some measure of continued service during 1948 is very real and has been pressed consistently by military authorities. All of our member agencies have planned to do their utmost following the termination of U.S.O. to serve this need. Some have already launched widespread financial campaigns to support this work. U.S.O. commitments of funds will enable the member agencies to carry on work not otherwise possible and not included in their previous plans and budgets. For example, the Army and Navy in order to assure continuation of service for enlisted men, are taking over from the Federal

Works Agency some 23 Federal Recreation Buildings currently operated by U.S.O. There are no appropriated funds with which to operate a proper program in these buildings, but U.S.O. financing will make possible a reasonable continuance of service.

"Thousands of soldiers of World War II are still in military hospitals. There are thousands more in the Veterans Hospitals. Veterans Hospital Camp Shows, successor organization of U.S.O. Camp Shows, Inc., needs financial assistance until June of 1948, after which it confidently expects to finance itself through the amusement industry.

"Therefore, the commitments which U.S.O. has undertaken partially meet a patent need, prevent an unfortunate lapse in service, and fulfill the fundamental purpose of U.S.O. There will be no U.S.O. surplus or unbudgeted funds as of January 1, 1948."

Chairman Donnell's Letter

Wrote National Board Chairman James C. Donnell (December 15):

"You will be happy to know that financing of the program of service to men in uniform as adopted by the National Council is now provided for 1948.

"A recent action by the United Service Organization, Inc. asks us to continue operation for one year of a list of clubs that are now under the U.S.O. program. This list is more extensive than the minimum program we were seeking to finance by the present cam-

paign in which all Y.M.C.A.'s were asked to join. It included, however, a large part of the new units we had hoped to operate. The U.S.O. will assume all operating expenses of these clubs for one year and will provide \$659,000 for this purpose. (Payments are to be made on a monthly basis and are for 1948 expenses only.) The clubs will be Y.M.C.A. units; the name U.S.O. will not be used after December 31.

"It now appears that we can take care of our established Army and Navy Y.M.C.A.'s, a few new clubs and the related national administrative costs through endowment income totalling in excess of \$200,000, anticipated local support of \$475,000 and earned income. The annual expenditure of the total program in 1948 will be approximately \$4,000,000.

"This means that the campaign for \$405,000 in which our Movement is engaged should provide in advance the necessary contribution money to carry on the minimum Y.M.C.A. program of service in 1949. In other words, the money Y.M.C.A.'s will raise in 1948 will insure the Y.M.C.A.'s service program in 1949 when U.S.O. funds are exhausted. During the war the U.S.O. and the National War Fund provided money a year in advance for these services. We are now in the fortunate position of being able to be on the same sound basis of financing, and conform fully to the action of the National Council requiring no commitments in advance of available money. Without this help from the U.S.O. for 1948, clubs included in the minimum program would have been closed due to lack of money on hand December 31 of this year.

"Those who have raised money in 1947 may now remit this to be held

(Continued on page 2)

מדינת ישראל וועלטקאנגרעס

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

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#46

New York February 12 1948

Dr. Charles H. Malik, President
Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
Lake Success N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Two World Wars, changes in boundaries of many states, mass movements of populations in Europe, inadequate citizenship laws in certain countries, and a number of other causes, are responsible for the existence today of large numbers of persons who do not possess any nationality. These persons, classified as stateless, do not enjoy the protection of any government, are regarded by the countries of their residence, actual or desired, as foreigners and thus, through no fault of theirs, are subjected to restrictions with respect to sojourn, movement and economic activity.

The plight of stateless persons after World War I caused the League of Nations to adopt certain remedial measures. The best known were: the creation of the International Office for Refugees; the Arrangements of 1922 and 1924 concerning the issuance of certificates of identity; the Arrangement of 1928 concerning the legal status of refugees; the Convention of 1933 concerning the International Status of Refugees, and the Provisional Arrangement of 1936 concerning the Status of Refugees from Germany.

These agreements, however, applied only to groups of stateless persons specified therein; moreover, the Convention and Arrangement concerning the legal status of refugees were ratified by a small number of states only. Thus in most countries the status of stateless persons is now regulated by domestic laws which are in all instances inadequate; similarly, there exist at present no adequate international rules governing the issuance of travel papers, nor is there any effective machinery for this purpose.

This situation has not escaped the notice of the United Nations. During the Second Session of the Human Rights Commission, the Working Group on the Covenant on Human Rights prepared a Draft Resolution concerning stateless persons.

When replying

refer to.....

X-D 808

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80th Congress }
2d Session }

SENATE

{REPORT
{No. 950

DISPLACED PERSONS IN EUROPE

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

PURSUANT TO

S. Res. 137

A RESOLUTION TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION
OF THE IMMIGRATION SYSTEM



MARCH 2 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948.—Ordered to be printed
with an illustration

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1948

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Dmitri and his family, immigrants from Ukrainian area of Poland, smile as they see Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

Should We Allow More Immigrants in the U.S.?

By WILLIAM B. ARTHUR

of LOOK's Washington Bureau

THREE years after V-E Day, a million people in Europe still are homeless. Many of them were uprooted during the war to provide slave labor for Hitler. Now they refuse to return to their native lands because, more than anything else, they want freedom. They are afraid of what they'll find behind the iron curtain.

What to do about these "displaced persons" is a

mittee, reported after a study of D.P.'s in Europe. "They are democratic and profoundly interested in settled lives in an individual economy. They are mostly young and skilled. Practically all of them want to work."

Congress today is debating whether to pass emergency legislation to permit more of these D.P.'s to enter the U.S. than can come here now under our immigration

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VOLUME 12,
APRIL 13, 1944

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MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE NECESSITY OF
A CONVENTION ON MISSING PERSONS
submitted to
THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
by the
WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

1834 Broadway
New York 23
June 16, 1948

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M E M O R A N D U M

OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
ON THE DRAFT CONVENTION FOR THE
PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN PERSONS IN TIME OF WAR

submitted to the

XVIIth INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE

Stockholm, August 1948.

SUMMER CAMPING REPORT

X-D 808

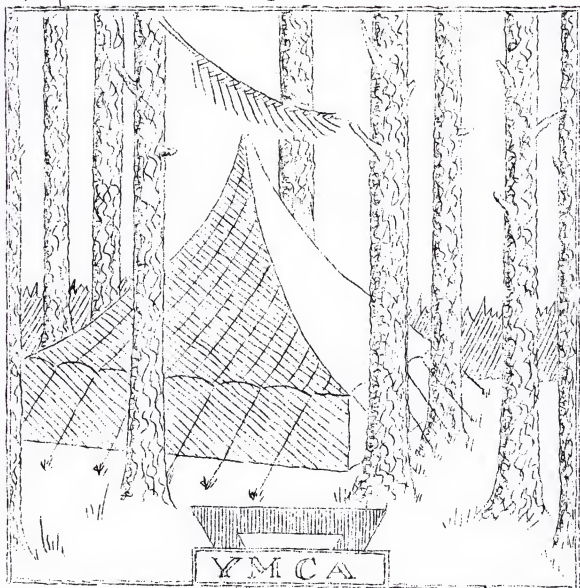
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WORLD'S YMCA-YWCA

SERVICES TO DISPLACED PERSONS
GERMANY

NATIONAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

A Service of Information, Interpretation, and Leadership for Member Associations

National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States
347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

November, 1948

Vol. 22, No. 10

Adult Education in the Y.M.C.A.

Few people realize the character and extent of the adult education program conducted by the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States. Seven principal methods are worthy of note.

Schools and Colleges

Twenty well organized and recognized schools and colleges under Y.M.C.A. auspices are reported in the current Year Book.

In a few instances, Associations provide space for colleges conducted under the auspices of nearby universities.

Educational Unit Courses

Seven of the schools referred to above and 168 other Y.M.C.A.'s conduct unit courses. Although not exclusively vocational in character, these courses often offer training in accounting, business English, salesmanship, and a wide variety of other occupational interests. They average thirteen or more sessions each and have their largest enrollments among young men and young women in their early twenties.

Other Informal Courses and Groups

A wide range of non-vocational interests was covered in 131,502 regularly scheduled groups (during 1947) reported by 1,169 Y.M.C.A.'s. Subject matter included public affairs, music, photography, sports, languages, etc.

Forums and Lecture Series

Forums on public issues, lecture series, and

significant dramatic and musical programs have wide appeal among "Y" members and the general public. Nearly 1,000 Associations have small or large part in conducting such events.

Encouragement of Reading

Most Y.M.C.A.'s maintain reading rooms; some have quite good libraries. Some arrange book sales in connection with program activities. A few Associations conduct "Great Books" reading and study clubs.

Travel

The business of a world-wide organization brings many "Y" members and leaders into frequent educative contact with people of other races, countries and cultures. This is deliberately encouraged and it is reflected in many ways in the ongoing program.

Board and Committee Membership

Membership on a Y.M.C.A. board or a major committee is, for thousands of mature men, a liberal education in community problems, the problems of youth, interracial and international problems. Here, too, educative results are deliberately sought.

NATIONAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

A Service of Information, Interpretation, and Leadership for Member Associations

National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States
347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

September, 1948

Vol. 22, No. 8

The Y.M.C.A. and Displaced Persons

FROM 40,000 to 100,000 displaced persons will come to the United States during 1948 under federal legislation passed in the closing days of the 80th Congress. This law permits the entrance for citizenship of up to 205,000 displaced persons and political refugees before July 1, 1950 and gives permanent status to as many as 15,000 D.P.'s already here on temporary visas.

These Are the D.P.'s

There are in D.P. camps in Germany, Austria, and Italy some 800,000 people, about half of them in American occupation centers. Of these about 20 per cent are Jewish, 15 to 20 per cent Protestants, and 60 to 65 per cent Roman Catholics. They come primarily from Poland, the Baltic States, Yugoslavia, and Russia. Most of them spent the war years as prisoners of war, political internees, or in forced labor battalions. Others fled from their homes as the Russian armies advanced. They all refuse to return home because of lack of sympathy with the ideologies of the present governments of their nations or because of fear of political or religious persecution.

That the vast majority of D.P.'s will be able to work and give full value to any nation wise enough and far-sighted enough to admit them as immigrants is proved by the results of several surveys of camp residents. Australia, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Norway, and Holland have already admitted as immigrants D.P.'s who fill the economic needs of their countries.

About 85 per cent of the D.P.'s are under forty-five years of age. Some 73 per cent of them are members of family groups. Despite all they have had to

endure they are a remarkably healthy group. The death rate of camp groups is surprisingly low and the birth rate exceptionally high.

A report of the occupational skills of 330,000 refugees in assembly centers revealed that the largest proportion are skilled workers in some sixty different occupations. Agricultural workers make up the next largest group. The professional group includes professors, religious leaders, engineers, lawyers, and artists. Among the women are agricultural, professional — including nurses

and teachers — skilled industrial, and domestic workers.

Many D.P.'s Connected with "Y's"

The World's Alliance of Y.M.C.A.'s and the World's Y.W.C.A. are working with twelve other national organizations in serving D.P.'s as they served prisoners of war. Two functions have been designated as theirs: to conduct activities for the recreational, educational, cultural, and spiritual benefit of all D.P.'s and to maintain an extensive supply program in connection with these activities. In practice this has

(Continued on page 6)

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| ACTIVE MEMBER
of the
Y M C A
Y W C A
YMCA-YWCA | To 194 | Association
Local Secretary
Zone |
| MR. Dr. D. A. DAVIS, Senior Representative | IS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE
DISPLACED PERSONS ASSOCIATION IN GERMANY OF THE
CAMP CITY ZONE | |
| Royal L. THOMAS, Nat. Dir. Germany OVER. | | |

Reviewed and qualified after six months—
Dated 194

The owner of this card is now a member of the local and World wide Association Brotherhood and will be cordially welcomed by Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the world upon repatriation, emigration or resettlement.

This card serves as an introduction only, to the association with whom you wish to affiliate with, at some future date.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF EACH COUNTRY WILL EXTEND THE OFFICIAL INVITATION OF MEMBERSHIP

#54
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CHURCH WORLD SERVICE, INC.
IRO ADMIN. SUB-UNIT
MUNICH/PASING

CWS-S-170A
Rec'd. Oct. 13, 1948

The European Director's Report of Activities for the Months of July and August, 1948, follows:

I. EMIGRATION

These two months have been spent in clearing the backlog of work built up in the last days of the corporate affidavit program. A total of 102 persons left Bremen under our auspices, but these were all people whose visas had been issued prior to June 30th. There were 3 corporate affidavits given during this period but they were all Salzburg cases which were running over a month behind. There were also 46 transportation payments made for Salzburg cases. Many old cases were interviewed in an attempt to acquire additional information necessary to get them ready for the new legislation. The staff spent the balance of their time clearing up files, old correspondence, etc.

The Director was privileged to attend the first Assembly of the World Council of Churches held in Amsterdam the last two weeks in August. During this time he had an opportunity of discussing the future of the American emigration program and CWS responsibilities with members of the Board of Directors of the agency as well as two ranking staff members. He came away from this Assembly with the feeling that the Protestant and Orthodox churches of the world have a clear understanding of their responsibilities towards refugees and that they have every intention of doing their utmost to implement the new American emigration program.

II. RESETTLEMENT

These two months showed the first actual transports leave the Zone for the Argentine. Over 600 people of the original "996" group left Munich on July 16 and August 2nd. These transports were accompanied by Mrs. T. Schaufuss and Mrs. Estelle Griswold, one departing from Marseille and the second from Genua. The experience of these two staff members acquired in accompanying these transports to the port of departure was exceedingly interesting and will assist very greatly in our future implementation of such moves. However, as a matter of policy, the Director questions the future use of staff members of CWS as Escort Officers for these movements. This would seem a duplication of services that could or should be rendered by IRO.

Another transport of 44 persons left Frankfurt for Sweden on July 19 with Mrs. Wall acting as Escort.

Lists of approximately 350 people residing in Berlin screened and eligible under IRO mandate which were requested by CWS have been received. It has been strongly urged to IRO Zone Headquarters that these persons be flown out of Berlin to camps in the US Zone because of the present politically tense situation in Berlin. Visas have been requested through the Synod Resettlement Committee for those persons of Orthodox faith and from the Lutheran World Federation for those of Lutheran faith.

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WORLD'S Y.M.C.A. - WORLD'S Y.W.C.A.
SERVICES TO DISPLACED PERSONS
IN AUSTRIA

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1948

World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
World's Alliance of Young Women's Christian Associations
in cooperation with
International Refugee Organization

February 9th, 1949

TO: Mr. Ramsey and Mr. Elliott

FROM: Barent F. Landstreet

SUBJECT: CURRENT PROGRAM OF OPERATIONS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

It is a matter of great concern to us that during the year of 1948 the total Displaced Persons population did not decrease in any direct proportion to the number of persons who were resettled. There are still today in camps in Germany, Austria, and Italy approximately 800,000 Displaced Persons, plus an additional approximate 200,000 who are free-living in the German communities. Of this total population of about one million persons it is estimated that roughly 200,000 or one-fifth of the total group are non-Jewish, non-Catholic refugees. Of the 200,000 approximately 60,000 are Lutherans and approximately 90,000 are of Eastern Orthodox faiths. The balance of 50,000 includes all the non-Lutheran protestant faiths plus those with no direct church connection and families of mixed religious affiliations. Of the total group of 800,000 now in camps it has been determined that over 285,000 have been tested by IRO Employment Boards and determined to have basic skills or professions. This, incidentally, is a somewhat higher ratio than is usual in the average American community.

Probably our greatest concern at the moment is planning for the future care of the so-called "hard core" or residual groups. This has been variously estimated at anywhere from 180,000 to 300,000, but my own feeling is that the approximately 200,000 figure would be more accurate. This includes unaccompanied old people over 65 years of age, persons of any age who have physical handicaps or are chronic invalids, and persons who for various personal reasons will never be able to qualify on any of the resettlement programs, i.e., families with a tubercular child, etc. Therefore one of our greatest concerns has been to assist in stimulating some logical solution for this problem. The first step in its solution was the establishment at Volfgangsee, Land-Salzburg, Austria, of an Old Peoples Home, at Burgelgut. This Old Peoples Home now has a capacity of 125 persons and is filled. We hope very shortly, if purchase of property is finally approved, to start on an expansion of capacity. The project has been already set up here that will make this almost self-supporting. A second old people's home is about to be opened in the former International Children's Center at Priem, which is located on Chiensee, just south of Munich. This is army requisition property which is being turned over to us by IRO and will have a capacity of approximately 400 persons. This operation is quite different from the one in Austria, since here we will have no direct expenses outside of staff and supplementary food.

In order to assist persons to prepare for emigration we are operating at Lauf an English Language Teachers Training Institute, where we are teaching English-speaking teachers in methods of English instruction. This course runs for three months and we have already graduated over 500 qualified English teachers. These teachers return immediately to the camps and resettlement centers and start instructing children and adults in English. We are also operating at Augsburg

NATIONAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

A Service of Information, Interpretation, and Leadership for Member Associations

National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States
347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

February, 1949

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International Committee and Board Elect 1949 Officers

IDENTICAL SLATES of officers were elected by the International Committee (the corporate body of the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s) and the National Board at meetings held in New York on January 22 and 23.

During the period of working out of the organizational arrangements the present International Committee has delegated responsibility for the detailed steps to the National Board, enlarged by inclusion of several members of the International Board. It was the agreement of both groups that the necessary present steps and the changes that will occur with revision of the constitution could be managed most smoothly by election of a common slate of officers to both sets of positions.

Harper Sibley, long-time director of the Rochester, New York, Y.M.C.A., actively identified with the Y.M.C.A. world-wide and treasurer of the Federal Council of Churches, becomes chairman of both the International Committee and the National Board.

James C. Donnell II of Findlay, Ohio, former chairman of the Ohio-West Virginia Area Board and since 1947 chairman of the National Board, becomes chairman of the Executive Committee of both the International Committee and the National Board.

Vice chairmen of both bodies elected at the January 22 and 23 meetings are Mr. Donnell; William E. Speers of Montclair, New Jersey; Cleveland E. Dodge of New York; and John B. Frosst of Montreal, Quebec.

Elliott H. Lee of New York was re-elected treasurer and Sidney D. Gamble was elected recording secretary.

John R. Mott, honorary president of the World's Alliance of Y.M.C.A.'s

and of the World Council of Churches, was elected honorary chairman of the International Committee.

Executive Committees of both bodies will be composed of the following during 1949: Messrs. Sibley, Donnell, Speers, Frosst, Dodge, Lee, Gamble, Jerome H. Bentley, Aurora, N. Y.; A. Bryan Clark, New Haven, Conn.; William A. Gregory, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ralph W. Harbison, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Frank A. Hathaway, Chicago, Ill.; L. W. Horning, New York, N. Y.; Holgar J. Johnson, New York, N. Y.; Howard H. Long, Wilberforce, Ohio; Eugene R. McCarthy, St. Louis, Mo.; Kirtley F. Mather, Cambridge, Mass.; G. Terrell Selby, New York, N. Y.; Dean E. Shaffer, Hastings, Neb.; and William H. Short, Hartford, Conn.

The Committee re-elected Eugene E. Barnett, general secretary, and Jay A. Urice, associate general secretary.

Financial Reports Studied

Financial reports for 1948 submitted to the National Board showed a substantial surplus of income over expenditure in the general services (i.e. program and personnel services, the Bureau of Records, the area and state ser-

vices, and the general administration of the National Board). The Financial Service Bureau showed a surplus. The Armed Services and Transportation Departments were in balance. The publications service (Association Press) and the Building Bureau were brought into balance by utilization of operating reserves.

Operating deficits were registered by Association Films and in the work of the Student Committee. Absorption of these by use of the surplus in the general services left only a small margin for appropriation to the stabilization reserve which the Board has thought must be accumulated against unforeseeable hazards.

Operations of the International Board (the body responsible for the world service program conducted jointly by the Associations of the United States and Canada) resulted in a small balance, achieved principally by curtailment of authorized program.

A complete treasurer's report will be published in a later issue of the BULLETIN.

1949 Budgets Conservative

Budgets for 1949, given sharp scrutiny by the Board, are based upon a



Harper Sibley



James C. Donnell, II



Elliott H. Lee



Eugene E. Barnett



WORLD SERVICE

Y. M. C. A.'S OF THE UNITED STATES & CANADA

X-D 808

March 25, 1949

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Dear Friends,

Here are some glimpses of our recent two weeks in Germany, where Rev. Basil Zenkovsky and I went to renew contacts with Russian-speaking groups, chiefly in the YMCA and the Russian Student Christian Movement. About ten days were spent in and near Munich, followed by four more in the Frankfurt area. We both spoke a dozen or more times, Zenkovsky in Russian with interpretation into German, when needed, and I in English, German or Russian, as the case demanded.

In previous letters I have described the general moral atmosphere in Germany today as the result of the economic collapse, overcrowding and other difficulties. Russian youth in Germany is, of course living in this atmosphere. Like all other foreigners, their economic situation is very difficult, especially since the currency reform, because in the general reduction of employment in Germany as a result of the currency reform, foreigners were released first. All the Russians, like other DFs, live in hopes of emigration, somewhere, sometime. It has been a long and slow process. Although recent news that United States laws may be altered to admit larger numbers of DFs have again raised hopes, the general mood of discouragement is, however, thoroughly understandable. After more than three years of enforced inactivity in the drab and deadly atmosphere of camps, the surprising thing is that morale has been maintained at all.

The YMCA work in camps has been largely possible because of the presence there of YMCA secretaries and other personnel, refugees from the Baltic States, Poland and Yugoslavia. An excellent program has been maintained in most camps for the past two and a half years, with all the normal phases of YMCA work, cultural, religious, social and educational. One of our outstanding services has been the organization of summer camps for children. It may seem odd that children should profit by being taken out of one camp for a holiday in another, but when you learn that the YMCA summer camps have been located in some of the most beautiful spots in Europe, and that thanks to the cooperation of many agencies the food ration has been considerably increased over what the children have in the regular DP camps, the situation is easy to understand. The results in the children's lives have been just as satisfying as is the case in YMCA camps in normal countries.

Another outstanding service the YMCA has done among the DFs in Germany is in leadership training. None of the other organizations at work in the camps has anything like the experience and technique in the training of leaders which the YMCA possesses. After we had run several leaders-training courses for our own groups, we were asked to take over leadership training for all relief organizations in Germany, Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and non-religious. The results have been enormously satisfactory to all concerned. The entire program and efficiency of the work done



Torch

ORGAN OF THE YMCA-YWCA GROUPS

for DP's and CMWS/CWLO in Germany



"THE BRIGHTEST STAR" SHINES FOR D.P. CHILDREN IN AMERICA

By John R. Burkhardt

A twelve-year old boy leaned on the railing of a squat ferryboat waddling its way across New York Harbor. His eyes bright with unshed tears, he nodded toward a light gleaming against the somber sky of an early winter evening.

"There's the brightest star I have ever seen," he said in a choked voice. He did not turn as he spoke, for he was as if in a trance by the torch waving a top the upraised arm of the Statue of Liberty. Huddled in a group beside him other boys and girls watched in silence as the symbol of their newfound freedom and liberty disappeared in the mist and smoke of the busy harbor. These youngsters were DP's—children who for nearly all of their lives had known want and suffering. Some of them had seen their parents brutally slain. Others never knew the fate of their fathers and mothers. All had in common one searing memory: the hours, days, weeks, months and years spent tramping across devastated Europe, fleeing from one terror only to meet another still more horrible.

Now they were safe in an unscarred land, where all was new and strange, with but a single exception. That exception was personified by the man who stood at the ferryboat's rail with them. On his coat lapel gleamed the Red Triangle of the YMCA, symbol of faith and hope to youngsters the world over.

Time was when the Red Triangle meant the difference between life and death to the children now journeying peacefully across a harbor free from blackened hulks or rubble-strewn docks. One way this YMCA man represented happy afternoon, riding New York subways, eating ice cream cones, and taking a ferryboat to the Statue of Liberty. But the youngsters knew he meant far more than that, for he was a living bridge between their past and their present. All through the afternoon they told him that, recalling the names of YMCA-YWCA workers in Europe who had been second fathers and mothers to them when they had almost forgotten what it was like to know love and kindness. They told this American "Y" man what



the "Y" had meant to them in the Displaced Persons camps, how the YMCA had taught them useful things in schools, group meetings and at summer camps, and they told him what it meant when this same "Y" had given them material and spiritual assistance.

This "Y" man with the graying hair and boyish face had won the hearts of these youngsters—youngsters who had learned more of pain and anguish in a few years than he likely ever would in a lifetime. And they had won his heart, and brought great compassion to it. He was Larry Broderick, of the New York City YMCA staff. His presence with these war waifs was symbolic of the American YMCAs determination to make them feel at home in their new land.

Beside the magnificent service the YMCA had given these youngsters in Europe, what the American YMCA can do may seem pitifully small. Bringing the children to America and providing food and shelter for them after they get there is not the task of the American YMCA. It is the job of other agencies and the work of the YMCA is purely unofficial. When the children first arrive in New York they are taken to a reception center. The center is in charge of a capable corps of workers who love and understand children. These officials of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children are happy to cooperate with the YMCA in every way possible. The center is visited regularly by Mr. Broderick who takes the youngsters in trips around Greater New York, for visits to YMCAs, and performs many little services which mean so much to the boys and girls.

Jurij Szynskij, a wonderful youngster, had been treasuring a picture of the lovely mother he lost in Europe. By now the picture was very faint and badly worn but it was all he had of his mother. When Mr. Broderick explained to Jurij that the YMCA would get one of New York's leading photographers to enlarge the picture and return it to him as good as new, the look on the boys' face was enough to bring a lump to the throat of even the most hardened newspaperman.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

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MEMORANDUM

OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

ON THE DRAFT CONVENTION FOR THE
PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN PERSONS IN TIME OF WAR

submitted to the

DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS
FOR THE PROTECTION OF WAR VICTIMS

Geneva, April 1949

Congress Weekly

A Review of Jewish Interests

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The Future of the Zionist Movement

MARTIN ROSENBLUTH

Our Vanishing Working-Class

JACOB LESTSCHINSKY

An American in Israel—VIII

MICHAEL BLANKFORT

DOCUMENTS • MAGAZINE REVIEW

NATIONAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

A Service of Information, Interpretation, and Leadership for Member Associations

National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States
347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

July-August, 1949

Vol. 23, No. 7

World Affairs, Human Rights, Membership and Financial Problems Acted Upon by National Council at Annual Meeting in Washington

THE National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations met in Washington, D. C., June 17 to 19, for its twenty-third meeting with more than five hundred lay and professional leaders in attendance. While the Council looked forward as it discussed program emphases, the details of organizational structure, and the methods of financing that would best enable a Christian organization to serve youth in a changing society, there were frequent references to the second meeting of the Council, also held in Washington twenty-four years ago. It was there that many of the present patterns of work of the Council were first outlined.

The tone of the Council was set at the first luncheon meeting where General Secretary Eugene E. Barnett challenged the Y.M.C.A. to face its obligations in a day characterized by restless demands for change throughout the land and special needs of displaced and underprivileged people everywhere.

Fifty members of Congress and other leading government officials were guests of the Council at the banquet session on Saturday evening. Addresses on this occasion were made by Mrs. Harper Sibley, Ordway Tead, president of the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, Jack Gray, Boy Governor of Arizona, and James Cooke, Boy Governor of Oregon.

National and World Affairs

Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country were urged by the National Council:

—to challenge young people in every possible way to interest themselves as



Eugene R. McCarthy of St. Louis, re-elected after one term of distinguished service as President of the National Council

Christians in the major problems of their communities, the nation, and the world, and

—to aid them in equipping themselves to play their part and exert their influence intelligently and in harmony with their Christian convictions.

The young people who comprise the Young Men's Christian Associations, the Council's action pointed out, are "deeply involved in and affected by national and world affairs."

The Council noted with satisfaction "that many Associations have been conducting programs of education on world affairs, interracial and intergroup relations, the meaning of democracy and how it differs from Communism, atomic

energy and its control, the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, labor-management relations, alcohol as a personal and social problem, problems of family living, and many other questions of local, national, and world significance. The Council believes that only a large expansion of these educational programs will make the contribution the Young Men's Christian Associations can and should make during these fateful years to helping young people and adults to take effective part in determining the directions of American life in line with Christian ideals."

In line with the suggestions of the World's Alliance of Y.M.C.A.'s and the United States National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Council urged local association groups and Association conferences to give high priority during 1949-50 to study of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the problems of drafting a world covenant in harmony with this. The Council also urged study of the applicability of the ideals formulated in the Declaration to life in our own country.

The Council also urged Young Men's Christian Associations "to co-operate fully with the churches in making it possible for the maximum number of men and women and young people properly approved by the Displaced Persons Commission to find homes and work and friends in our American Communities. A special obligation rests upon Y.M.C.A.'s to establish helpful contact with thousands who have been

(Continued on page 4)

US-ZONE GERMANY

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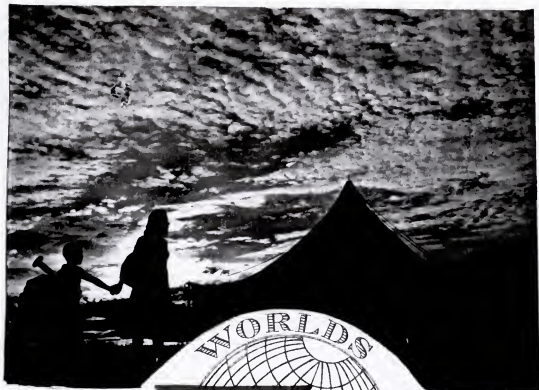
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SEPTEMBER REPORT

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